

If, as is to be expected, the clinal increase in pigmentation continues, the populations from central Nepal eastward will be found to be still darker and more richly coloured than typical *G. kali* but the region in which this red-headed form passes into the gray-headed *G. nigrimentum* is uncertain. Ripley (1950, Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. 49, p. 395) observed that the species is still red-headed in the region of Katmandu and suggests that since the type locality of *G. nigrimentum* is Nepal it should perhaps be restricted to the Ilam district of eastern Nepal. However, there is no proof that *G. nigrimentum* occurs in Nepal. Oates' *G. nigrimentum* (see 1889, Fauna Brit. India, vol. 1, p. 91) is based on a manuscript name to Hodgson's figure 820 in the library of the Zoological Society of London and the specimen depicted may have been from Darjeeling for, according to Kinnear (in Ludlow and Kinnear, 1937, Ibis, p. 32), "all the specimens of *G. nigrimentum* in the Hodgson collection were received in 1848 and 1859, after Hodgson had left Nepal in 1843 and gone to live at Darjeeling, and are, therefore almost certain to have come from Sikkim."

Garrulax erythrocephalus foxes rapidly but I have tried to exclude such specimens. All the specimens used were collected between November, 1931, to September, 1952, those from Kumaon were taken in 1948 and 1952 and those from west central Nepal in 1949.

On the Races of the Frigate Petrel, *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham) with a New Race from the Cape Verde Islands

By MR. W. R. P. BOURNE.

In his recent review of the races of the Frigate or White-faced Storm Petrel R. C. Murphy showed that the populations breeding in high latitudes are dark and heavily marked, while those breeding in lower latitudes where cool water wells up to the surface are progressively paler and have larger bills, wings, tarsi, and toes, and shorter tails with a smaller graduation (American Museum Novitates 1506, 1951). Unfortunately, while he was able to examine adequate series of the Pacific races and of the form described below as *P. eadesi* from the Cape Verde Islands, Dr. Murphy only saw five birds from each of the typical Atlantic populations, breeding at the Tristan da Cunha group (*P. marina* (Latham)) and the Salvages (*P. hypoleuca* (Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin Tandon)). He remarks that the Tristan birds are very similar to those from New Zealand, and that those from the Salvages show some characters intermediate between the subantarctic and subtropical forms, but comes to no final conclusion concerning the status of these races. Therefore I have examined the series in the British Museum to test Dr. Murphy's conclusions.

The series demonstrates the sexual dimorphism, and the progressive loss of pigment, increase in size, and shortness of the tail in lower latitudes discussed by Dr. Murphy. In addition the birds from the Tristan da Cunha group and New Zealand appear indistinguishable; since they apparently also have a similar natural history, and exploit a continuous zone of surface water along the subtropical convergence, I suggest the races *P. maoriana* Mathews and *P. marina* should be united. The birds from

the Salvages and Tenerife are smaller and darker than those from the tropical Cape Verde Islands to the south; since this is the type locality of the race *P. hypoleuca* I propose the name *eadesi* for the extreme tropical Cabo-Verdian population. The intermediate Australian race *P. dulciae* Mathews, which is apparently a trans-equatorial migrant in the Indian Ocean (G. C. Jung, *Temminckia* 4: 100-108, 1941) resembles *P. hypoleuca* very closely indeed; but since the two forms breed on opposite sides of the world it seems as well to continue to distinguish them.

The measurements of the birds in the British Museum are as follows:—

Source	No. Exam'd	Exposed Culmen	Tarsus	Mid Toe and Claw	Wing	Tail
Cape Verde Islands (<i>eadesi</i>)	17	19.3 (18-20.5)	45.2 (42-48)	36.8 (34.5-39)	161.2 (155-169)	76.8 (74-80.5)
Salvages (<i>hypoleuca</i>)	12	17.2 (16-19)	45.0 (42-47)	36.7 (35.5-38)	163.4 (153-170)	77.0 (70-83)
Australia (<i>dulciae</i>)	6	17.5 (16-18.5)	42.2 (41-44)	35.5 (35-37)	158.3 (155-163)	77.3 (75-79)
New Zealand (“ <i>maoriana</i> ”)	8	16.0 (15-17.5)	40.5 (39-43.5)	34.2 (32.5-36)	154 (149-162)	78.0 (74-82)
Tristan da Cunha (<i>marina</i>)	7	16.2 (16-17)	40.7 (40-42)	34.3 (34-38)	153 (152-167)	78.5 (76-82)

It may be remarked that both *Pelagodroma marina* and the Little Shearwater *Procellaria baroli* Bonaparte, which has a similar world distribution and shows a similar type of variation, may have entered the North Atlantic from the south during the Pleistocene, when the cool currents off West Africa were probably stronger and approached each other on either side of the equator. If this is so the North Atlantic races of these two species can only have been isolated since the change in conditions at the end of the last ice age, so that they are perhaps only of the order of 10,000 years old.

The status of the Atlantic races is apparently as follows:—

Pelagodroma marina marina

Procellaria marina Latham, 1790, *Index Ornithologicus* vol. 2, p. 826 (Southern Oceans: off the mouth of the Rio de la Plata).

Synonym: *Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews, 1912, “The Birds of Australia”, vol. 2, p. 24 (Chatham Is.).

Remarks: I have compared three birds taken from burrows on Nightingale Island and four birds recently taken on Tristan da Cunha itself by Mr. H. F. I. Elliott with eight birds from the New Zealand area. The new Tristan birds are slightly darker on the head and back than the faded older specimens, and the dark patch at the side of the breast is slightly more prominent in some New Zealand birds, but otherwise I am unable to see any differences whatever within the series. The series as a whole is the darkest examined, with the most extensive markings on the head and breast, much streaking on the forehead, the longest, most deeply forked tails, and the shortest bills, wings, tarsi and toes.

The habits of the race in the New Zealand area have been summarised

in detail by Richdale (Tran. Roy. Soc. New Zealand 73: 97-115, 1943) and others; the meagre information for Tristan da Cunha is given by Elliott (Oryx 2: 44, 1953), and apparently eggs or young have never been taken there. The only positive evidence for the start of the Tristan breeding season is the presence of a broken egg in the oviduct of a bird taken by Mr. Elliott on 29th September 1950; in New Zealand laying is general at the end of October. The breeding stations of this race are covered with dense herbage: the other races nest in open arid situations.

Pelagodroma marina hypoleuca

Thalassidroma hypoleuca Webb, Berthelot, and Moquin Tandon, 1841, Hist. Nat. Iles Canaries, Zool., Orn., p. 45 (Tenerife).

Description: An intermediate form resembling the southern races in the possession of a medium grey back, well defined head markings with some streaking of the forehead in some specimens, and a triangular white cheek patch sharply demarcated by the dark shoulder patch below. Its appearance is exactly intermediate between that of *P. marina* and *P. eadesi*, and very similar to that of the Australian form *P. dulciae*, from which it differs in the presence of slightly more white on the face and breast, and a slightly longer wing, tarsus and toe.

Measurements: Four males (two from Salvages, two from Tenerife) Exposed culmen 17-19 (17.6); Wing 153-164 (162); Tail 70-79 (75); Tarsus 42-46 (44); Mid Toe and Claw 35.5-38 (36).

Eight females (Salvages, April) Culmen 16-18.5 (17) Wing 163-170 (165); Tail 75-81 (79.3); Tarsus 45-47 (45.6); Mid Toe and Claw 36-38 (36.7).

Range: Breeds on the Salvages, and has been taken in the breeding season on Tenerife.

Remarks: This race lays in April (W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis (2) 7: 41, 1896) and the young fledge in July and August (R. M. Lockley, Ibis 94, 145-151, 1952): this is a reversal of the southern cycle.

Pelagodroma marina eadesi new race.

Description: This is the extreme tropical form in the Atlantic, and the only one with a clear white face and collar. The mantle is paler and greyer than in any other race at a comparable time of year, and the head and shoulder markings are duller and less extensive than in other races: The white frontal band is not streaked, and extends upwards for at least a quarter of an inch above the culmen; it is sharply demarcated above by a line of feathers with dark bases. The white on the face extends backwards and upwards to join the superciliary stripe behind the ear in a majority of specimens, so that there is no well defined triangular cheek patch. The bill averages two millimetres longer than in any other race; the other measurements are given by Murphy (loc.cit.) and in the table.

Type: British Museum Registered No. 1911.12.23.240, an adult female taken on Cima in mid March 1897 by Boyd Alexander (Ibis (7) 13: 74-113, 1898); measurements of type, Culmen 19mm., Wing 162mm., Tail 74mm., Tarsus 43mm., Mid Toe and Claw 32mm.

Distribution: breeds on Branca and Cima in the Cape Verde Islands.

Remarks : Dr. Murphy discussed this form in detail under the name *P. hypoleuca*. The annual cycle differs from that of the temperate races; the bird comes to land in October, lays in February, and the young fledge in June; it is absent during the rest of the year (R. C. Murphy, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 1924, p. 211). It has been named for Mr. and Mrs. E. A. D. Eades, who helped me to visit Cima.

On a Petrel New to the Eastern Africa List

By MR. C. W. MACKWORTH-PRAED & CAPTAIN C. H. B. GRANT.

Dr. Junge of the Leiden Museum in a letter dated 20th April 1953, has very kindly pointed out that the species *Oceanites marina* (Latham) occurs on the eastern African seaboard.

This record is in Temminckia, 6, p. 103, 1941, under Dr. Junge's article "Biological Results of the Snellius Expedition", which we had entirely overlooked as although this paper is in the Zoological Record no details are given.

The actual records are two specimens off Cape Guardafui and one off Socotra Island in June and July: they belong to the race *O. m. dulciae* Mathews, which breeds on the Islands off the west coast of Australia.

This species must now be added to the list of eastern African birds, and we thank Dr. Junge for inviting our attention to this matter.

In The Ibis, p. 549, 1953, Mr. C. M. N. White is of the opinion that *Procellaria carneipes* (Gould) should also be included in the East African avifauna, but the locality given by Junge (lat. 10° N., long. 62° E.) is about midway between India and Africa. This is not within the area as defined by us in our work.

On *Struthio camelus* Linnaeus

By CAPTAIN C. H. B. GRANT.

I am afraid that Mr. White's note in the Bull. B.O.C. 72, p. 106, 1952, calls for some comment.

Priority has been adopted by practically all systematic ornithologists, both past and present, and if we are to be consistent the first given locality (providing the species occurs there) should be accepted. It is not true in nomenclature that Linnaeus described a "composite of two races". Linnaeus gave all the known references to the Ostrich, but by so doing he was not thereby describing a "composite of two races". Rothschild did not and could not "split" a species.

A species with, or without, geographical races remains a species, for a species includes all the individuals of its geographical races, and a geographical race includes all the individuals of the species breeding within a specified area.

Article 29 of the I.C.Z.N. is none too clearly worded and would appear to refer only to genera. A genus, as such, cannot be divided, it is an indivisible nomenclatorial entity. Species in a genus, with the exception of